

WEATHER
Cloudy to-day, followed by snow on
rain. To-morrow, probably clear-
ing and colder. Increasing east
winds to-day, shifting to strong
northwest by to-morrow.
Full Report on Page 12

VOL. LXXXVI No. 25,659

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First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917

*** ONE CENT In New York City, Newark,
Jersey City and Hoboken

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Full Story of the Barthelme Peace Effort

Kirchwey Tells How
He Took the Message
to Daniels

PARTS DELETED
BY NAVY HEAD

Taken Out "for Obvious
Reasons"—Bryan Gave
Letter of Introduction

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former
dean of the Columbia Law School,
told yesterday the story of the no-
torious message which Dr. George
Barthelme sent to his newspaper, the
"Cologne Gazette," on February 12,
after Secretary Daniels had passed
on it. Dr. Kirchwey carried it to
Mr. Daniels.

The Secretary suggested that
some parts of the message be de-
leted. This was done, but one of the
passages that was not expunged is
this:

From high sources, whose identity
cannot be disclosed, I am urged, al-
most implored, to convey to the Ger-
man people, and if possible to the
government, the idea that the mes-
sage (President Wilson's message to
Congress) should not be construed
as indicating any desire on the part
of the government or the people for
war with Germany.

Got Letter from Bryan

Although it was Dr. Barthelme's
purpose at first to solicit the help of
William J. Bryan in getting the dis-
patch to Germany, Mr. Bryan, Dr.
Kirchwey said, was not appealed to.
Mr. Bryan's part in the transaction
was to give Dr. Kirchwey a letter of
introduction to Secretary Daniels.
This letter, Dr. Kirchwey said, he
had no occasion to use, as he found
his own card sufficient to get him
into Mr. Daniels's office.

"I was sitting in Mr. Bryan's room at
the hotel on the Sunday after relations
with Germany were severed," said Dr.
Kirchwey. "Mr. Bryan had gone out.
He had told me I could stay in the room
until his return. I decided to wait
there. Later a gentleman came in and
wanted to see Mr. Bryan. I got into a
conversation with him, and as he
seemed most intelligent I encouraged
him to talk. He told me he was Dr.
Barthelme, correspondent of 'The Col-
ogne Gazette.'
"I asked him what were his views
about the relations with Germany and
he said he was convinced that the
American people did not want war. He
said, in fact, he had partly prepared
a dispatch to that effect, and he wanted
to amplify his dispatch on the basis of
an interview with Mr. Bryan. For
obvious reasons I told him I thought it
would be inadvisable to base his dis-
patch on Mr. Bryan's views. I asked
him what he had already prepared. He
said that he had prepared a dispatch
based on extracts from President Wil-
son's address to Congress and partly on
an address to the American people by
Mr. Bryan, which had appeared in the
newspapers that morning.

No Sentiment for War

"We talked at length about the situa-
tion in the two countries. Finally he
told me he was perplexed as to whether
he would be able to send his message
over the wireless as formerly, now that
diplomatic relations were broken. He
said he had called upon the Navy De-
partment about it, but couldn't get much
satisfaction.
"Since Germany and the United
States were still at peace, I told him,
I didn't see why he couldn't communi-
cate with his paper as usual, so long
as he didn't send anything improper
under the new circumstances that had
arisen. Then he said he was extremely
anxious to get his dispatch off, as he
had found no sentiment for war in any
public school in the city shall make any
mention of the present war before his
or her pupils.

In consequence, teachers have arisen
in resentment and are banding to pro-
test. They say that the order reacts
against patriotism and the teaching of
current events.
The letter which President Mueller
wrote to Dr. Ebenezer Mackey, Super-
intendent of Schools, was made public
last night. It announces that the
writer has learned that teachers have
been talking to their classes about the
war and even taking votes among their
pupils to see which side they favored.

"The subject is, as you know, avoided
by grown people of common sense," the
letter continues, "and should not be
considered in the schools. I trust you
will put your foot down on such ac-
tivity and issue at once a circular to
the principals and teachers prohibiting
all reference to the war."

Explained to Secretary Daniels the
nature of my business, and we read the
dispatch over. I told Secretary Daniels
that Dr. Barthelme was very anxious to
get the dispatch off at once, but didn't
know whether the wireless censors
would permit it to pass. Secretary Dan-
iels said he saw no reason for them to
refuse to let it pass, provided it con-
tained nothing improper. Then he read
over the dispatch and suggested that
certain parts might be cut out.

Agreed on Eliminations
"Just what parts did he suggest
might be cut out?" Dr. Kirchwey was
asked.
"Well, I don't like to mention for
publication the parts that are
obviously reasons ought to come out. In
fact, Secretary Daniels thought there

ought to come out just the parts that I
told Dr. Barthelme ought to come out.
Secretary Daniels and I agreed on the
same parts for elimination. If that
were done, Secretary Daniels said, he
thought there would be no doubt that
the dispatch would go through in the
regular way. I then took the dispatch
back to Dr. Barthelme and told him
what Secretary Daniels had said. That
was all there was to it."

Message, Not Printed,
Went to Government

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, Feb. 14.—The more the
American participants in the German
peace drive of last week attempt ex-
planations the more the mystery grows.
There were at least three American citi-
zens involved in the Bernstorff-
Barthelme propaganda—William Jen-
nings Bryan, George W. Kirchwey and
Josephus Daniels.

The discovery to-day that the
"Cologne Gazette" did not print the dis-
patch which Mr. Barthelme sent after
Mr. Bryan's name had been expunged at
the suggestion of Mr. Daniels, as
censor of the wireless, is taken here as
confirmation of the belief that it was
not intended for the newspaper at all,
but was, in fact, a disguised official
message from Count von Bernstorff to
his government.

Mr. Bryan had denied everything ex-
cept that an American citizen ap-
proached him as to a means of getting a
peace communication through to Ger-
many, and that he advised him to see
Daniels, who is in charge of the wire-
less.

Daniels Admits Kirchwey Interview

But Mr. Daniels admits that not only
he himself but the other two gentlemen
had a part in the affair. Dr. Kirchwey
went to see him, either on Sunday, Feb-
ruary 11, or Monday, February 12, he
says, bearing a letter from Mr. Bryan
and a copy of the Barthelme message.
Dr. Kirchwey had spent several hours
with Mr. Bryan on Sunday.

It appears established, therefore, that
Mr. Bryan and Dr. Kirchwey had full
knowledge of the Barthelme dispatch.
It is possible that they did not know
its real character as an official docu-
ment, but considered it a bona fide
newspaper telegram.

But Mr. Daniels's part in the affair
excites more curiosity than anything
else, because Mr. Daniels is an official
of the government, and presumably
had no interest in the matter beyond
that compelled by his duty as wireless
censor.

Guarding Only Neutrality

The rules governing the wireless cen-
sorship prescribe that there shall be no
interference with free communication,
except when neutrality may be violated
by the sending of a dispatch. The only
way in which neutrality could be vio-
lated would be by the dispatch of mili-
tary information, such as the move-
ments of war vessels or of merchant
craft. This information would be val-
uable if picked up by a submarine or
cruiser.

The question now interesting Wash-
ington is why Mr. Daniels thought it
advisable to blue pencil the name of
Mr. Bryan. News of Mr. Bryan's move-
ments, it is believed, would be of little
if any value to belligerent ships at sea.
As Mr. Daniels has made no explana-
tion of his curious rôle, the belief is
growing ground that he took more than
a mere censor's interest in the peace
propaganda.

HOUSE FILIBUSTER STARTS
WILD RUMORS OF WAR

Capital Excited as Representatives Are
Hailed From Theatres To Vote

Washington, Feb. 14.—Filibustering
by Republican Leader Mann to-night
against a bill to give a Democrat in-
stead of a Republican a non-salaried
membership on the board of governors
of the National Soldiers' Home kept the
House in session until near midnight
and caused scores of members to be
hailed from bed and theatres by the
sergeant-at-arms.
Announcement in various theatres
that members were wanted immediately
at the House, coupled with reports
that the bill had been torpedoed by an
American ship, started wild war
rumors.
Between rollcalls the House and
spectators in the galleries were enter-
tained by choruses led by Representa-
tives Meeker, of Missouri, and Burnett,
of Alabama. When the majority finally
decided to adjourn for the night the
previous question had been ordered,
putting the bill in position for a vote
to-morrow.

MENTION OF WAR BARRED
IN SCHOOLS OF TRENTON

Teachers Band to Resist Board Chief's
Order

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 14.—Herman C.
Mueller, President of the Board of
Education, has issued an order that
hereafter no teacher in any public
school in the city shall make any men-
tion of the present war before his or
her pupils.
In consequence, teachers have arisen
in resentment and are banding to pro-
test. They say that the order reacts
against patriotism and the teaching of
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THE FOOLHARDY SKIPPER



Hoover's Work Asset to U. S., Cecil Declares

British Minister in Farewell to
Retiring Americans Praises
Efforts

London, Feb. 14.—On the occasion of
the withdrawal of Americans of the
Commission for Relief in Belgium from
Belgium and Northern France, Lord
Robert Cecil, who as Minister of Block-
ade has been brought into intimate
contact with them, declared to-day that
Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the
commission, and his colleagues would
leave a reputation which the United
States could count on as a national
possession in future years.
"The withdrawal of the Americans
will be very sincerely regretted by the
Entente Allied governments," said Lord
Robert. "The commission still goes on
in the hands of its other neutral mem-
bers, but you know how in practice the
organization of the relief commission
was created by and depended upon Mr.
Hoover and his American colleagues.

Many Misgivings at First

"When the first proposals were made,
in October, 1914, for the importation of
foodstuffs into Belgium after the fall
of Antwerp, those proposals were di-
rectly counter to the very ordinary dic-
tates of military prudence. The natu-
ral feeling of the people here was, and
long continued to be, that the Germans
were in complete control of Belgium.
They asked, How could a dozen or two
neutrals safeguard the supplies im-
ported? It was only with great anxie-
ties and misgivings that we consented
to allow the importations, and I some-
times doubt whether the proposal ever
would have been made or our consent
given if we had known how long the
work would have to last or the extent
to which it would grow.

"Yet, in spite of this, the work has
gone on uninterruptedly for twenty-
eight months, and has grown from small
beginnings into an undertaking which
may literally be called gigantic. Now,
the only thing which has made this
possible has been the absolute confi-
dence which Mr. Hoover and his col-
leagues have inspired in the Allied gov-
ernments. They have been in a most
difficult position and have borne the
heaviest responsibilities that could pos-
sibly fall to the lot of any neutrals, but
there has been no absolute frankness in
their discussions, and their energy in
carrying out their undertaking led us
to rely absolutely on their word and
their ability.

National Possession for U. S.

"How high a tribute this was no one
can perhaps understand who has not
had actual experience of war condi-
tions, but the American people may be
confident that these American citizens
leave behind them in Europe a reputa-
tion which America may count as a
national possession.
"If I do not speak of the financial help
which the American people have given
for relief, because this is a sort of far-
well speech, but I am sure that we
need not say farewell to American in-
terest in the work."

THE GREENBRIER.—White Sulphur
Spring, West Va. Ideal time for the
cure. Only one night from New York.
—Adv.

POPE TO ASK PEACE ACTION BY NEUTRALS

London, Feb. 14.—According
to an Exchange Tele-
graph message from The
Hague, it is reported from
Munich that the Vatican has
informed the nuncio at
Munich that the Pope con-
templates an appeal to all the
neutral governments to take
joint action in favor of
peace.

Germans Order American Flag in Belgium Lowered

Whitlock Coerced and Relief
Workers Held as
Prisoners

Berne, Feb. 14. (By United Press).
German authorities in Belgium ordered
Brand Whitlock, American Minister to
Belgium, to lower the American flag
over the Legation at Brussels, have
stopped all of Whitlock's attempts to
communicate with Washington and are
holding all American relief workers as
prisoners.

Gustave Herter, son of a New York
artist and a special attaché of the
Berlin Embassy, arriving here to-day,
brought this news to ex-Ambassador
Gerard.

(By The Associated Press).
Berne, Feb. 14.—Christian N. Herter,
formerly an attaché of the American
Embassy in Berlin, but who was lent by
Ambassador Gerard to Brand Whitlock,
the American Minister to Belgium, ar-
rived in Berne to-day, after having been
arrested by German petty officials at
Mayence and having been subjected to
most of annoyances in leaving Bel-
gium.

Mr. Herter said to-day that he had
applied for his passport February 9,
but was kept waiting until February 12.
When he had to change trains at May-
ence he was seized and locked up for
most of the night. When he was re-
leased, after repeated protests, he was
ordered to cross the boundary by 8
o'clock. This, he said, he did, with the
customary difficulties at the frontier.

GERMAN TROOPS DEPART
FROM DUTCH FRONTIER

Army Designed to Awe Holland Is Sent
Elsewhere

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.—The majority
of the German troops recently con-
centrated on the eastern border of Hol-
land have now disappeared from the
towns along the frontier, according to
reports received by the "Handelsblad."

A recent dispatch from Copenhagen
said that the concentration along the
Dutch frontier had been timed to put
pressure on Holland and prevent effec-
tive protest when the unrestricted sub-
marine war was announced.

DR. BUSH'S KUMYS IS A GREAT
Friend to the stomach.—Adv.

Arming of Ships Is Believed Near; Guns Now Here

President May Go Before Con-
gress on Defence
Question

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, Feb. 14.—A deci-
sion as to the arming of American
merchantmen cannot be long delayed.
The government's announcement
will be based on policy rather than
upon right—there is no question as
to the right to arm—and it is
thought by the State and Navy De-
partments to be imminent.

The heavy concentration of naval
guns and ammunition at New York
and other ports on the Atlantic Sea-
board is declared to be a "prepared-
ness" measure. "The object," said
one in authority to-day, "is to be
able to equip quickly auxiliary naval
vessels as well as merchantmen fly-
ing the American flag." He empha-
sized "as well as."

Wants to Be Cautious

The question of policy which
President Wilson is pondering con-
cerns the whole question of the rela-
tions of the United States with the
German Empire and its Allies. The
President appears to be hesitating
because he believes that the armed
ship problem is only a part of the
main problem, as is the question of a
break with Austria, Turkey and
Bulgaria.

The Administration has wished to
appear deliberate and cautious. But it
was stated several times in the Cabinet
meeting yesterday that it could not af-
ford to give Germany the impression
that its deliberation was based on fear.
The President is said to wish to take
to Congress the question of arming
merchant ships, because it is a step
that may make war unavoidable. There
is no legal requirement for this, how-
ever.

Congress Is Impatient

Congress is showing signs of impa-
tience at the delay in following up
of the declaration of American rights with
actual maintenance of those rights.
The pro-German and pacifist element
is making more noise than its size war-
rants. The Saulsbury resolution open-
ing American ports to the ships of
war of the Entente is more an example
of this impatience than desire of the
Administration.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN OHIO

Women There to Have Privilege to
Vote for President

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The Ohio
Senate to-day passed the Reynolds bill,
giving Ohio women the privilege of vot-
ing for President. The vote was 20 to
16. The bill already has passed the
House and Governor Cox has intimated
he will sign it.

Berlin Now Defiant; American Ship Sunk; U-Boat War Failing

English and French
Ports Busier Despite
New Blockade

34 OF EACH 35
VESSELS ESCAPE

Decrease in U-Boat Toll
Shown—Four Ships, One
American, Sunk

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, Feb. 14.—The continued
decrease in the destruction of ship-
ping by German submarines, as in-
stanced to-day by the sinking of only
five vessels, of a total of 12,287 tons,
confirms the feeling here that the
campaign is being smothered.

"More ships have entered and left
English ports in the last few days
than for months past," was the re-
mark of a high Admiralty official to
The Tribune to-day. Yesterday more
ships arrived and departed than on
any day for six months. The aver-
age loss since Friday was one ship
out of every thirty-five.

In the English Channel, at a
period when a greater number of
ships than ever before are plying be-
tween British and French ports, the
losses in the last two weeks have
been extraordinarily small, he de-
clared.

French Losses Also Slight

The campaign has had almost as
slight an effect on shipping entering
and leaving French ports, according to
Marcel Hutin, the exceptionally well
informed editor of "L'Echo de Paris."
On last Monday, M. Hutin declared to-
day, 112 French and neutral vessels
entered French ports—little less than
before the unrestricted submarine
campaign.

The first shock over, Great Britain
has almost come to a spirit of opti-
mism regarding the undersea attack.
Although all the responsible authori-
ties—Admiral Jellicoe, Lord Lytton, Sir
Edward Carson and Baron Beresford—
admit the gravity of the situation, pre-
dict the continuation of the high ten-
sion for several weeks to come, and
counsel against over-confidence, naval
officers generally feel that the U-boats
will be taken care of now as they were
in the second year of the war.

American Schooner Sunk

While the daily toll of destruction
is unquestionably lessening, nobody
doubts that Berlin, with an eye on the
coming western offensive, means to
carry on the campaign regardless of
the consequences. An illustration of
this was furnished to-day in the sink-
ing of the American schooner Lyman
M. Law, carrying a non-contraband
cargo and with eight Americans in-
cluded in the crew.

The other ships reported sunk to-day
were the British vessels Roanoke,
Inishowen Head, Eudora and F. D.
Lambert, the first named, measuring
3,750 tons, being the largest. There
was no loss of life, according to re-
ports.

Break with Austria,
Turkey and Bulgaria
May Come Any Day

Hope of Maintaining Relations
Abandoned—Fourth Yarrow-
dale Demand To Be Made

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Feb. 14.—The hopes of
the Administration to avoid a break
with Austria have been dashed. The
severance of diplomatic relations may
come any day. At the same time prob-
ably will be announced a break with
Turkey and Bulgaria.

Ever since the break with Germany
the State Department has been unable
to hear from American diplomats in
Constantinople and Sofia. In the case
of Turkey there is great concern be-
cause of the large number of Ameri-
cans there.

The State Department is without any
official information concerning the rea-
sons for the detention of the Yarrow-
dale seamen. This government will
defer action until it has the facts. It
then will renew its demand for their
immediate release.

British Bombs Kill 16 Skaters

Berlin, Feb. 14 (by wireless to Say-
ville).—A dispatch from Bruges, Bel-
gium, to the Overseas News Agency
says that sixteen children were killed
last Saturday by bombs dropped by
British aviators in a crowd of skaters.

COMPARTMENT CARS TO AUGUSTA.
Atlantic Coast Line, 9:15 A. M. Wed. & Sat.
Standard Pullman Daily. Office, 1135 E. W. Way.
—Adv.

RECORD OF U-BOAT WAR FOR 14 DAYS

The results of the German sub-
marine campaign to date are as
follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY

	Tons.
Lyman M. Law, American	1,300
Roanoke, British	3,750
Inishowen Head, British	3,050
F. D. Lambert, British	2,195
Eudora, British	1,992

Total

12,287

TOTAL SINCE FEBRUARY 1

Number of ships

97

Tonnage

208,164

Crew Is Saved as U-Boat Sinks U. S. Schooner

Eight Americans on Vessel De-
stroyed by Austrian Subma-
rine, Says Dispatch

Rome, Feb. 14.—The Lyman M.
Law, a four-masted American
schooner, was sunk February 12 off
the coast of Sardinia by a submarine,
according to a Stefani dispatch from
Cagliari to-day.

The crew of twelve, of whom eight
are Americans, have been landed at
Cagliari. The vessel was loaded with
agricultural machinery, the dispatch
adds.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Feb. 14.—The burning
and sinking of the American schooner
Lyman M. Law, reported to-day by
American Consul Treadway, at Rome,
caused little excitement in official
circles. The craft apparently was
warned, the crew was saved and the
cargo was conditional contraband.

Although this government has never
recognized the right of belligerents to
destroy contraband carried in neutral
bottoms, it is realized that this inci-
dent is not one to go to war about.
The submarine is thought to have been
Austrian, but this will not influence
this government's position toward Aus-
tria.

Consul Treadway forwarded dis-
patches from the Italian Minister of
Marine and one from the British Con-
sul at Cagliari. A paraphrase of the
latter of Marine's dispatch follows:
"Four-masted American sailing ves-
sel Lyman M. Law, owned by Maritime
Transportation Company, of New York,
1,300 tons, at 9 o'clock, 12th, set fire
by bomb, 70 minutes west-southwest
of Cape Spertivento by Austrian sub-
marine without flag. The Law was
from Stockholm, Me. to Palermo, with
cargo of lumber. The crew of ten
saved in two boats. Length of subma-
rine was forty metres. It was painted
ash color, with black deck, and was
armed with 7.5 rifle. One periscope on
stern turret. Crew all American, ex-
cept two English."

The Law sailed from Stockholm
Springs, Me., on January 8 or 9 with
60,000 bundles of lemon box shooks.
The T. J. Stewart Company, of Bangor,
were the shippers of the cargo,
which was valued at \$51,200 fully in-
sured.

AUSTRIA FIRM FOR
SUBMARINE WAR

Vienna Wishes to Avoid Break
with United States, Is Report

London, Feb. 14.—The following
semi-official statement from Vienna re-
garding the relations of Austria-Hun-
gary and the United States appears in
the "General Anzeiger" of Duesseldorf:
"Negotiations have been taking place
between Count Cernin (Austro-Hun-
garian Minister of Foreign Affairs) and
Frederick C. Penfield (the Ameri-
can Ambassador at Vienna) since the
rupture of relations between the
United States and Germany, on the
question of the future relations of the
United States and Austria-Hungary.

"On the American side a desire has
been shown to avoid a rupture with
Austria-Hungary, because Washington
shrinks from severing all relations
with the Central Powers, Berlin, too,
would prefer that this last bridge was
left unbroken.
"The negotiations between the Aus-
tro-Hungarian Foreign Office and the
American Ambassador have up to now
led to no result, but a negative or pos-
itive settlement may be reached in a
few days.

The opinion prevails in Vienna and
Berlin that the decision to embark
upon an intensified submarine warfare
did not constitute an action which
would have forced the United States
to such a policy as has been chosen by
Washington toward Germany. The
Central Powers have no intention of
cancelling the new submarine warfare,
especially in view of the impossibility
of establishing under present methods
of submarine fighting whether there
are any Americans on board torpedoed
vessels.

"No concessions could be made to the
United States which would render neg-
ative the nature of the new submarine
warfare, not even for the sake of the
highly-valued friendship of the United
States.
"It therefore remains with America
to find means which will permit the
maintenance of normal relations, ac-
cording to the American conception,
between America and the dual mon-
archy."

Ruthlessness Will Not
Be Checked, Says
Germany

WARNS CONVOYS
OF MINE PERILS

War on Merchantmen
Now in Full Swing
in Barred Zone

London, Feb. 14.—A Berlin offi-
cial statement, dated February 14,
referring to news from abroad to
the effect that the marine barrier
against Great Britain, maintained
with submarines and mines, has
been or will be weakened out of re-
gard for the United States, or for
other reasons, says:

Regard for neutrals prompts
the clearest declaration that un-
restricted war against all sea
traffic in the announced barred
zones is now in full swing, and
will under no circumstances be
restricted.